

AC 1115 (1) STRET FORD

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
REPORTS COLLECTION COPY



BOROUGH OF STRET FORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1951

Including the Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
STRET FORD.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

E. H. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

(who are also Assistant Divisional Medical Officers in the whole-time service of the Lancashire County Council)

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MARJORIE T. DARE, M.B., Ch.B.

J. N. DOBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Officers :

(Lancashire County Council)

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

LOLA C. HALL, L.D.S.

(Resigned, May 1951)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Director :

*J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A. (London)

Meat and Food Inspector :

*A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.

District Inspectors, 1951 :

*R. J. THOMPSON, C.S.I.B., A.M.I.P.C.
(Resigned, July 1951)

*R. C. SANDERSON, C.S.I.B., A.M.I.P.C.

*G. ROEBUCK, C.S.I.B.

*H. FARRER, C.S.I.B.

*G. N. HART, C.S.I.B.

*J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B.
(Appointed, September 1951)

Meat Inspectors (Temporary) :

*J. HAMNETT, C.S.I.B.
(Commenced, February 1951)

*W. T. BARTON, C.S.I.B.
(Commenced, February 1951)

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1951

Area (Statute Acres)	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1951	61,810
(Census, 1931)	56,791
(Census, 1921)	46,535
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1951) according to Rate Books.. .. .	17,760
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931)	13,610
Persons per acre	17.50
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1931)	14,705
Rateable Value	£546,164
Product of 1d. Rate	£2,228

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

					M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS	{	Legitimate	..	..	488	471	959
		Illegitimate	..	..	22	35	57
Total					510	506	1,016
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted)							
					..	..	15.6
Still Births ..					..	..	23
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					..	..	22
Deaths .. ..					..	..	702
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) ..							
					..	..	12.7

The crude death rate of 11.4 per 1,000 population after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1.12 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 12.7 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 12.5 per 1,000.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	..	1
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	0·96
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :		
All infants per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	18·70
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births..		18·76
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		17·53
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. .. .	108
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	None
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis	..	5

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 61,810 as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Registrar-General's Classification.

	MALES	FEMALES
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	8	2
2. „ „ other	2	—
3. Syphilitic disease.....	4	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles.....	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	10
11. „ „ lung, bronchus	17	3
12. „ „ breast	—	9
13. „ „ uterus	—	3
14. „ „ (other sites)	28	29
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	42	55
18. Coronary disease, angina	76	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	17
20. Other heart disease.....	47	70
21. Other circulatory disease	15	23
22. Influenza	6	13
23. Pneumonia	8	11
24. Bronchitis	24	22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	5	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	7	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	3	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
31. Congenital malformations.....	3	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	26	28
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	5	4
34. All other accidents.....	8	5
35. Suicide.....	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war.....	—	—
All causes	357	345
	702	

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1951.

Stretford	..	..	94
Longford	..	..	102
Talbot North	..	..	95
Talbot South	..	..	72
Trafford ..	..	..	90
Cornbrook	..	..	103
Clifford ..	..	..	73
Park "A"	..	..	23
Park "B"	..	..	50
Total	..	..	702

BIRTHS.

On the Registrar-General's figure of 1,016 registered births, a crude birth rate for the year of 16·4 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 0·95, giving a birth rate of 15·6 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 15·5 per 1,000.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 702 (see Table on page 6).

472 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 43 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 273 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was therefore 702. Of this number, 447 (or 63·7 per cent of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death			Number
0—1	..	..	19
1—2	..	..	2
2—5	..	..	4
5—15	..	..	4
15—25	..	..	7
25—45	..	..	31
45—65	..	..	188
65—75	..	..	213
75 and over	..	..	234
Total	..	..	702

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LIFE STATISTICS, 1951.

	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 Total Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality Rate	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- Typhoid Fevers	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Pneu- monia	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Acute Polio- myelitis and Polio- encephalitis	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Rate of Deaths under 1 yr.	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Births	
England and Wales..	15.5	0.36	12.5	Nil	Nil	0.31	0.61	0.01	Nil	0.38	Nil	1.4	29.6	N.A.	0.79	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London..	17.3	0.45	13.4	Nil	Nil	0.37	0.65	0.01	Nil	0.36	0.01	1.6	33.9	Not Avail able		
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	16.7	0.38	12.5	Nil	Nil	0.31	0.63	0.01	Nil	0.38	0.01	1.0	27.6	Not Avail able		
London.....	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.38	0.61	0.01	0.01	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.7	26.4	”	”	
STRETTFORD.....	15.6	0.37	12.7	Nil	0.19	0.31	0.01	0.01	Nil	0.31	Nil	4.9	18.7	0.98	0.96	

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory facilities for the examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the Department and the Laboratory, and valuable advice has been readily given in the investigation of sources of infection. Dr. Parker and his staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951.

Thirteen cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during 1951, as compared with five cases in 1950. All patients made a satisfactory recovery.

The apparent increase is largely accounted for by the altered definition which has been applied since 1st August, 1951. Few cases have been due to conditions directly related to the confinement.

Maternal Mortality.

One maternal death was recorded by the Registrar General during 1951. The death was attributed to the late effects of a pregnancy some years earlier.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table :—

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's figures)

Year	STRETFORD		England & Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29
1944	1	0.87	1.93
1945	3	2.84	1.79
1946	1	0.76	1.43
1947	3	2.16	1.17
1948	1	0.79	1.02
1949	—	—	0.98
1950	1	0.93	0.86
1951	1	0.98	0.79

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1951.
 CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Gastro-Enteritis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Prematurity and Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anencephalus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningomyelocle	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Circulatory failure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia (by bed pillow).....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	19

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1951 was 18·7 per 1,000 live births as compared with 31 in the previous year. From the table on page it will be observed that of the 19 deaths of children under 1 year of age, 10 occurred within 1 month of birth.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Prematurity

5 deaths were due to Prematurity :—

- 1 within 24 hours.
- 2 at 1 day.
- 1 at 5 days.
- 1 at 1 week.

Pneumonia.

- 1 at 3 weeks.

Prematurity and Atelectasis.

- 1 at 1 week.

Pulmonary Atelectasis.

- 1 at 2 days.

Anencephalus.

- 1 within 1 day.

Spina Bifida.

- 1 at 3 days.

53 per cent of the total infantile mortality for the year was due to the 10 deaths which occurred in the first month after birth.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water, Drainage and Sewerage.

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage.

Rivers and Streams.

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey Rivers Board.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board, and in every instance during the year the samples have been reported upon as satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation (end of 1951).

No. of Middens .. .. .	..	..	—
„ Closets attached to these Middens .. ..	..	..	—
„ Pail Closets .. .. .	..	..	26
„ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens) .. ..	..	..	—
„ Fresh-water Closets .. .. .	..	..	22,494
„ Movable Ashbins for refuse .. .. .	..	..	18,696
„ Waste-water Closets .. .. .	..	..	—

Public Cleansing.

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, in spite of difficulties connected with man-power problems and increased costs.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1951—

Dwellings .. .. .	..	..	2,213
Factories .. .. .	..	..	179
Shops .. .. .	..	..	1,098
No. of notices served during the year—	..	..
Statutory—Public Health Acts .. .. .	..	..	99
Informal .. .. .	..	..	476

Results of service of notices—				
Statutory—Public Health Acts. Complied with	..			85
Informal. Complied with or in hand	..	..		373
Outstanding	..	..	..	103
Defects or nuisances discovered.	..	..	..	1,868
Defects or nuisances abated	..	..	..	1,545

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 65 cases, making a total of 541 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Swimming Baths.

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades.

There are three premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades (two fat melting, one gut scraping), the supervision of which is among the duties of the sanitary inspectors.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but 130 “houses let in lodgings” were registered at the end of the year.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

	Pre-fabricated Houses	Traditional Houses New	Permanent Houses Re-built
(i) By the local authority ..	Nil	49 (and 156 flats)	—
(ii) By other local authorities ..	Nil	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons..	Nil	54	7

Houses completed since 1939.

	New	RE-BUILT after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority ..	*877	.. 30
(ii) By other local authorities ..	—	.. —
(iii) By other bodies or persons..	†137	.. 99
Total	1,014	.. 129

* Includes 42 prefabricated houses and 228 flats. † Includes 24 flats.

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1,387
(b) Number of inspections formally or informally made for the purpose.. .. .	5,955
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	3
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	9
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,384

(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority (or their officers)	1,040
---	-------

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 : | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By owners.. .. . | Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners.. | Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts : | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 78 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners.. .. . | 66 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners.. | Nil |
| (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 : | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |
| (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 : | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

(4) Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	69	
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	108	
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	382	
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		Information inadequate
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases		

(5) Housing Act, 1949

No schemes were submitted and no applications for Improvement grants were received.

(b) Housing Conditions

(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions.

The general standard of housing accommodation in the Borough is good, but approximately 800 houses are incapable of repair at reasonable cost and more than 1,000 houses will require extensive repairs during the next few years to maintain them fit for human habitation. Amenities generally are good except in the older type large family houses now let in lodgings. Here the intensive occupation of all rooms results in a serious lack of separate amenities. Most of the 150 known cases of overcrowding dealt with during the year occur in these rooms let off in units of one, two or three, and accommodating growing families, the majority of whom are applicants on the Council's waiting list for housing accommodation.

(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :
- 1,926 applicants on register.
- Houses required : 664 1-bedroom type.
 866 2-bedroom type.
 346 3-bedroom type.
 38 4-bedroom type.
 12 5-bedroom type.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

302 dwellings under construction at end of year.

228 dwellings planned for 1952.

- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses :

There is very little suitable land available, and there are many rival claims for land for building and for other purposes.

(3) Overcrowding.

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved in 1951 :

Four.

- (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding :

None.

- (c) Any other particulars in respect of overcrowding, e.g., causes :

There is much crowding of a serious nature which does not amount to overcrowding on Housing Act standards. Many of the families living in sub-let houses or with relatives are under severe mental strain and discomfort.

(4) Fitness of Houses.

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None, but present circumstances militate against action except in the cases of serious defect.

- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None known.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT, 1937

in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Home Office Form 572.

(1) INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS RELATING TO PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of :			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	43	12	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	277	167	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	3	1	1	—	—	3
TOTAL		321	180	—	—	

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	12	12	—	3	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	2	2	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	2	2	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :							
(a) Insufficient	9	5	3	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	11	10	—	1	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL	60	32	29	—	4	—	60

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section 111 of the Act.

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Only one dairy farm now survives within the Borough, producing a total quantity of approximately 40 gallons of milk per day.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Registration of Retail Distributors.

Applications for Registration received	Applications granted	Number of Notices to show Cause	Applications granted after Notice to show Cause	Total Applications granted	Removed from Register	On Register at December 31st, 1951
Dairymen (i.e., Retail Distri- butors of Milk with dairy premises) —	—	—	—	—	—	8
Retail Distributors of Bottled Milk only 24	24	—	—	—	—	107
Retail Distributors from premises out- side district. —	—	—	—	—	—	15
TOTAL 24	24	—	—	—	—	130

EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES.

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1951.

Type of Milk	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Reduction		Phosphatase		Turbidity Test	
	+	—	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—
Pasteurised	—	—	73	—	77	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heat Treated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ungraded	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	77	9	77	—	—	—

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples examined : 90.
Phosphatase : S = Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units.
Methylene Blue : S = Must not decolorize Methylene Blue in 30 minutes after storage at a temperature not exceeding 65°F. until between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day following collection.

**Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949,
and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and
Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Licences granted during 1951.

Designation	To Retail from Premises within the Borough	To Retail from Premises outside the Borough	TOTAL
Pasteurised	99	12	111
Sterilised	106	13	119
Tuberculin Tested	27	11	38
TOTALS	232	36	268

Adulteration.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938, 1944 and 1950, the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 179 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by the Salford City Analyst, who is appointed analyst for the Borough.

Five samples were reported as not genuine. Two of these concerned samples of ice cream, both from the same vendor, and although the deficiencies were serious there were very strong extenuating circumstances in view of which legal proceedings were not instituted.

One sample of sweets was adversely reported upon by reason of the large proportion of maize starch, but on the advice of the Ministry of Food no action was taken.

One informal sample of milk proved deficient in non-fatty solids 2·9 per cent: in this case the formal sample proved genuine.

One other milk sample proved deficient in milk fat 6·6 per cent: in this case the origin of the milk could not be traced.

SAMPLES EXAMINED.

Report of the Borough Analyst.

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		Per cent Adultera- tion
		Preserva- tives only	Other ways	
FOODS :				
Milk	113	—	2	1·8
Almonds, Ground ..	2	—	—	—
Brandy, Cognac	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	2	—	—	—
Coconut, Dessicated	2	—	—	—
Coffee, Extract	1	—	—	—
Cream, Synthetic	1	—	—	—
Farola (Fine semolina)	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	23	—	2	8·7
Jelly Crystals	1	—	—	—
Jelly, Table	2	—	—	—
Meat, Jellied.	2	—	—	—
Mineral Water	2	—	—	—
Onions, Dried	1	—	—	—
Paste, Fish	2	—	—	—
Potato Crisps	2	—	—	—
Prunes (Strained)	1	—	—	—
Quoffy				
(Coffee product) ..	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	2	—	—	—
Sage and Onion				
Stuffing	2	—	—	—
Semolina	1	—	—	—
Shortcake	2	—	—	—
Suet, Shredded.	1	—	—	—
Sweets	1	—	1	100·0
Tapioca	2	—	—	—
Tomato Soup				
(Strained)	1	—	—	—
DRUGS :				
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	2	—	—	—
Iodised Throat				
Tablets	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	2	—	—	—
Total Foods and Drugs	179	—	5	2·8

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table on page 27 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

One case of diphtheria—mitis type—was confirmed bacteriologically, the patient being a female aged 21 years who had not been immunised. This patient, a resident of an adjoining area, visited her mother in this district on the day she commenced to be ill and was removed to hospital.

Of two other cases which were notified, one was of a non-virulent type (seen at the School Clinic) and the other was proved in hospital to be tonsillitis only.

The occurrence of this case is a warning not to relax the valuable preventive measure available in immunisation.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at Park Hospital, Flixton.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

This is now a function of the Divisional Health Committee and is kept under constant review. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Divisional Health Offices and the Town Hall, Stretford.

Whooping Cough and Measles

There was one death from whooping cough, but none from measles.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Thirteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Seven of these patients were confined in hospital and six at home. All were investigated and in none was there any evidence of Streptococcal infection.

In addition, there was one case of septic abortion which was treated in hospital, and recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified and treated with completely satisfactory results. In neither case was admission to hospital required.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were two confirmed cases. In four other cases diagnosis of poliomyelitis was amended in hospital, as shown on page 32.

The two confirmed cases were both of the paralytic type, the patients having varying degrees of paralysis of the legs for which they are still receiving further orthopaedic treatment.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
TOTAL	—	2*	2	1	5	5	5	2	2	21	45

* Not immunised—some paralysis.

† Not immunised—fatal.

There has been no evidence to suggest any causal connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (after correction of diagnosis)										Total deaths	Hospital	
	Total cases at all ages	Years								Total cases removed to hospital from the district		Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district	
		Under 1	1- 3	3- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 25	25- 45	45- 65 and over				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	77	—	7	14	41	13	1	1	—	—	13	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	165	13	59	56	34	1	—	1	1	—	12	1	—
Measles	855	32	257	303	255	3	2	3	—	—	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	6	—	—
Pneumonia : Acute Primary	37	3	—	—	3	—	—	6	14	11	—	17	—
Acute Influenzal													
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	4	—	—
Dysentery.....	30	1	1	3	9	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	1,195	51	326	377	343	18	12	33	21	14	20	45	18

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

Sent into Hospital as :	HOSPITAL :							
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Cherry Tree Hospital, Stockport	Royal Infirmary, Manchester	Booth Hall Hospital	Florence Nightingale Hospital	Marland Hospital	Total
Scarlet Fever	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	15
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	7
Septic Abortion	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Dysentery	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough	2	6	3	—	—	—	1	12
Chicken Pox	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pyrexia (unknown origin)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Incomplete Abortion	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	6
? Glandular Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
? Rash	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	34	30	5	1	1	1	1	73

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notified Disease.	Ward Distribution of Cases notified.								Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.										
	WARDS								WARDS										
	STRETFORD	LONGFORD	TALBOT NORTH	TALBOT SOUTH	TRAFFORD	CORNBRROOK	CLIFFORD	PARK "A"	PARK "B"	STRETFORD	LONGFORD	TALBOT NORTH	TALBOT SOUTH	TRAFFORD	CORNBRROOK	CLIFFORD	PARK "A"	PARK "B"	TOTAL
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas.....	8	10	14	10	5	1	6	4	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	3	3	2	10	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	13
Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Paratyphoid Fever	37	10	4	8	21	26	30	3	26	2	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	163	69	128	51	75	56	75	40	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Measles	1	1	1	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary.....	8	5	7	9	10	12	9	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other forms	4	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	9	2	6	3	5	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	233	109	163	99	123	117	127	54	254	2	4	5	4	5	8	9	2	6	45

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1942—1951.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever.....	77	103	95	80	110	74	90	102	193	70	99.4
Diphtheria.....	1	—	—	—	3	7	13	12	25	35	9.6
Paratyphoid Fever.....	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Pneumonia.....	37	31	37	32	25	26	26	29	45	25	31.3
Meningococcal Infection.....	1	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	7	1	1.7
Acute Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	30	48	—	—	1	5	3	8	—	—	9.5
Erysipelas.....	9	4	19	12	16	19	7	15	15	18	13.4
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	2	16	15	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	4.6
Measles.....	855	488	878	502	405	301	285	481	392	404	499.1
Whooping Cough.....	165	255	234	514	105	117	137	58	145	101	183.1

	DEATHS										10 years mean
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	0.4
Enteric Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.1
Pneumonia.....	19	19	33	25	30	40	23	26	34	28	27.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	0.6
Acute Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	0.4
Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.1
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	0.5
Whooping Cough.....	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	4	—	1.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1951.

Month	DIPHTHERIA (inc. Membranous Croup)	ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	PUERPERAL PYREXIA	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	PNEUMONIA	FOOD POISONING	PARATYPHOID FEVER	DYSENTERY	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January	—	2	6	—	3	—	14	—	—	12	—	367	25	429
February	1	2	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	280	23	319
March	—	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	103	19	139
April	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	22	6	45
May	—	—	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	4	—	10	16	38
June	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	17	29	58
July	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	15	28
August	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	37
September	—	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	20
October	—	3	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	19
November	—	1	11	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	4	26
December	—	—	10	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	19	3	37
TOTAL	1	9	77	2	13	2	37	2	1	30	1	855	165	1,195

Notifications were cancelled or amended in accordance with the hospital diagnosis in 12 cases, viz. :—

In 1 case notified as Diphtheria, diagnosis was amended to :

Tonsilitis, 1.

In 1 case notified as Measles, diagnosis was amended to :

Chicken Pox, 1.

In 2 cases notified as Scarlet Fever, diagnosis was amended to :

Rubella, 2.

In 2 cases notified as Erysipelas, diagnosis was amended to :

Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus, 1.

Allergic eczematous condition, 1.

In 1 case notified as Dysentery, diagnosis was amended to :

Gastro-Enteritis, 1.

In 1 case notified as Meningococcal Infection, diagnosis was amended to :

Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic).

In 4 cases notified as Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) diagnosis was amended to :

Sub-acute Rheumatism, 1.

Sub-acute bacterial endocarditis, 1.

Infantile Hemiplegia, 1.

Gastritis, 1.

Two cases notified as Food Poisoning, which were not admitted to hospital, were not confirmed bacteriologically.

The figures given in the preceding tables are amended figures after correction of diagnosis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

	Patients		Contacts	
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	2	48	—	—
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	2	1	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	3	4	—	—
Faeces for Dysentery	54	167	10	102
Faeces for Girdia lamblia Cysts ..	14	15	—	—
Faeces for Food Poisoning	14	12	—	14
Faeces for Para-typhoid	—	—	—	3

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Empress Street Depot. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin or sulphur. Full details of the work of this section of the Department are contained in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

CANCER.

The death rate from Cancer was 17·5 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

108 deaths were recorded from cancer, and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 34.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths.

	At ages (years)				Total
	0-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer	2	—	43	63	108
Total deaths from all causes	51	16	188	447	702
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths. . . .	3·9	—	22·8	14·0	15·3

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1951.

Site of Disease and Age at Death.

CANCER (Site)	At all Ages	At Ages (years)			
		0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Palate.....	1	—	—	—	1
Tongue.....	1	—	—	—	1
Salivary Gland.....	1	—	—	—	1
Epiglottis	1	—	—	—	1
Throat	1	—	—	—	1
Oesophagus	2	—	—	—	2
Pharynx.....	2	—	—	1	1
Larynx	3	—	—	1	2
Bronchus	10	1	—	8	1
Lung.....	9	—	—	3	6
Lung and Breast	1	—	—	1	—
Breast	7	—	—	1	6
Spine	1	—	—	1	—
Spine and Breast	1	—	—	1	—
Stomach	17	—	—	7	10
Ventriculi	2	—	—	1	1
Liver.....	2	—	—	1	1
Liver and Colon	2	—	—	1	1
Liver and Stomach	1	—	—	—	1
Liver and Gall Bladder	1	—	—	—	1
Colon.....	7	—	—	2	5
Pancreas	4	—	—	1	3
Rectum	11	—	—	3	8
Kidney	2	—	—	2	—
Bladder.....	3	—	—	1	2
Uterus	1	—	—	1	—
Cervix	2	—	—	1	1
Ovary	2	—	—	1	1
Prostate.....	3	—	—	1	2
Testis.....	1	1	—	—	—
Spleen	1	—	—	1	—
Carcinomatosis.....	5	—	—	2	3
TOTALS	108	2	—	43	63

TUBERCULOSIS.

72 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 12 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 11 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 deaths from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1951, is shown in the following table :—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
211	150	361	54	77	131	265	227	492

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years :								
0-	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2-	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
20-	6	5	1	2	—	—	1	—
25-	9	8	1	2	2	1	1	—
35-	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-	13	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
55-	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	1
65-	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 and over	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS. .	46	26	4	8	10	1	2	1
	72		12		11		3	

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

	Quarter ending :				Total
	March 31st	June 30th	Sept. 30th	Dec. 31st	
PULMONARY—					
Lungs	18	15	22	12	67
Apex	—	1	—	—	1
Chest	—	—	2	—	2
Pleura	—	—	—	—	—
Hilar Glands	—	1	—	1	2
TOTAL.. .. .	18	17	24	13	72
NON-PULMONARY—					
<i>Alimentary :</i>					
Peritoneum	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Glands :</i>					
Suprarenal	—	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	1	—	1
Cervical	1	—	—	2	3
<i>Genito-Urinary :</i>					
Kidney	—	1	1	—	2
<i>Joints and Bones :</i>					
Neck	—	—	1	—	1
Brain	—	—	1	—	1
Knee	1	—	—	—	1
Foot	—	1	—	—	1
Meninges	1	—	—	—	1
Bowel	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.. .. .	4	2	4	2	12
GRAND TOTAL — PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY ..	22	19	28	15	84

Non-Notified Tuberculosis.

There were three deaths from Tuberculosis which had not previously been notified :—

(1) A man, aged 68 years : certified cause of death :

I (a) Heart failure.

(b) Chronic fibroid pulmonary tuberculosis.

(2) A man, aged 82 years : certified cause of death :

I (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(3) A woman, aged 72 years : certified cause of death :

I (a) Congestive heart failure.

(b) Chronic myocarditis.

(c) Pulmonary Tubercle.

II Gastric ulcer.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present to you my third Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Staff and the operation of the Public Cleansing Service, containing details of the work undertaken for the year 1951.

The staffing position has been satisfactory throughout the year and the stability of the inspectorate is reflected in the increased number of inspections carried out in relation to routine matters. Premises in which food is manufactured, prepared or sold have been given increased attention and this was made possible by the appointment of two temporary Meat Inspectors, in anticipation of a large increase in meat inspection duties consequent upon the establishment of two Ministry slaughterhouses at Mode Wheel Cattle Market. The newly-equipped slaughterhalls were not brought into use during the period under review but it is anticipated that they will be in operation early in the coming year.

Further progress was made with the Clean Food Campaign by the organisation of lectures suitably illustrated by sound films and film strips aimed at the education of the food-handler. I am pleased to report that these have been well received and should greatly improve not only the standards of hygiene but also the cordial relations which the Department has always enjoyed with food traders.

The results of ice-cream testing are worthy of mention as all but one sample reached the top grade, Group I, whilst the exception was graded in Group II, which is considered to be satisfactory.

High prices for paper salvage were maintained during the year and to stimulate a higher recovery of paper and cardboard an incentive bonus was introduced. In spite of the competition from persons newly entering the waste business, due to the attraction of high prices, a substantial surplus of income over expenditure was made available for the reduction of operating costs.

Throughout the year I have received every encouragement from Members of the Council and active assistance from Officers in other Departments. May I record again the loyal support accorded me by my colleagues and staff, without which much that has been achieved could not have been included in this Report.

Your obedient servant,

J. KAY,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(1) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

(a) Complaints received and investigated

During the course of the year 736 complaints were received from householders and others reporting insanitary conditions, defects and nuisances at dwellinghouses, evidence of infestation by rats, mice and other vermin, pollution of the atmosphere, or unsound or contaminated food, as set out in the table below.

Nature of Complaint	Number received
Choked cellar drain	18
„ passage drain	7
„ sink waste-pipe	5
„ water closet	9
„ yard drain	14
Defective water closet	17
„ plaster	18
„ dustbin	25
„ house roof	103
„ floors.. .. .	9
„ windows	18
„ fireplaces	4
„ kitchen sink	5
„ lavatory basin	2
„ yard surface	3
„ wall	14
„ kitchen range	6
„ gutters	22
„ chimney	14
„ drains.. .. .	16
Dampness of house	47
Accumulation of refuse	12
Dirty house	5
General insanitary conditions	7
House infested with vermin	49
Rats and mice infesting dwellings	39
Emission of smoke	3
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated)	14
Overcrowding	3
Food	29
Miscellaneous	99
TOTAL	736

(b) Visits and Inspections

The number of visits and inspections made by the inspectorate during the year, by reason of routine visits, complaints, and requests for advice and assistance, are classified in the following statement:—

Visits and Inspections	Number
HOUSES—	
Public Health Acts	2,532
Housing Acts	54
Infectious Diseases	566
Overcrowding	45
Drainage Inspections and Tests	1,621
Canal Boats	—
Houses let in Lodgings	18
Rivers and Streams	9
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4
Stables and Piggeries	8
Rats and Mice Infestation	42
Factories with Power	167
„ without Power	12
Workplaces.. .. .	33
Outworkers' Rooms	86
Bakehouses.. .. .	63
Public Conveniences.. .. .	6
Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	6
Schools	65
Shops Acts	264
Petroleum Acts	51
Vacant Land and Dumps.. .. .	52
Common Yards and Passages	3
Interviews with Owners, etc.	477
Miscellaneous Visits	1,104
Vermin	1,081
Offices.. .. .	80
Re-Visits to Premises under Notice—	
Public Health Act	2,630
Housing Acts	3
Offensive Trades	10
Smoke Observations.. .. .	81
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—	
Slaughterhouses.. .. .	1,658
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	277
Fishmongers and Poulterers	32
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	96
Grocers and other Food Shops	364
Fried Fish Shops	65
Dairies and Milk Shops	208
Food Vehicles	9
Ice Cream Premises	162
Restaurants and Dining Rooms	118
Other Food Premises	381
Public Markets and Stalls.. .. .	6
Milk Samples	132
Food and Drug Samples	201
Ice Cream Samples	75
TOTAL	14,957

(c) Abatement of Nuisances

In order to remedy defects and secure the abatement of nuisances, 476 preliminary and 99 Statutory Notices were served during the year. Generally speaking, the work called for was executed within a reasonable period of time, and in no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The following statements show the number of nuisances abated and defects remedied, the number of statutory notices served for various purposes, and the number of notices outstanding on the 31st December, 1951:—

Defects Remedied	Number
HOUSES—	
Chimneys and Stacks repaired	33
Coppers provided or repaired	1
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed	1
Ceiling Plaster repaired	95
Dampness abated	19
Damp-proof Courses provided or renewed	12
Doors repaired or renewed	29
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	218
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	63
Food Stores provided or renewed	2
Floors repaired or renewed	75
Handrails fixed in staircases	7
Lighting provided	—
Overcrowding abated	3
Roofs repaired or renewed	254
Repairs to water supplies	23
Rooms cleansed and re-decorated	10
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	83
Sinks provided	3
Sinks repaired or renewed	19
Sashcords provided	25
Stairs repaired or renewed	4
Ventilation provided	8
Walls (external) re-pointed, etc.	116
Wall-plaster repaired	198
Windows repaired or renewed	152
Water supplies provided	12
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	16
Yards and passages paved or renewed	55
DRAINAGE—	
Drains cleansed of obstructions	126
Drains repaired or re-constructed	66
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	1
WATER CLOSETS—	
New water-closets provided	11
Water-closet compartments repaired	19
Water-closets cleansed	7
Water-closet pedestals provided	8
Water-closet cisterns provided or renewed	32

Abatement of Nuisances — *continued.*

Defects remedied	Number
DUSTBINS—	
New dustbins provided	1,693
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Offensive accumulations removed	12
Animals—nuisances abated	2
Dirty premises cleansed	6
CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED in—	
Slaughterhouses	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds.. .. .	1
Shops	10
Dairies and Milkshops	9
Offices	—
Butchers' premises	3
Food premises generally	13
Stables and Piggeries	—
Factories and Workshops	3
Bakehouses	8
Ice Cream Premises	—
TOTAL	3,561

Public Health Act, 1936 — Statutory Notices Served

Section of Act	Reason	Number of Notices
24	Maintenance of a length of public sewer ..	10
39	Drainage	9
45	Defective water-closet	2
56	„ paving	2
91 to 100	Conditions prejudicial to health	76
	TOTAL	99

Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1951

	Notices	Defects
Public Health Act. Formal	14	43
„ „ „ Informal	103	280

(2) DRAINAGE

All drawings of proposed new buildings deposited with the Borough Engineer are referred to the Health Department for examination and approval of the proposed drainage and certain other matters controlled by the department, notably sanitary fittings, ventilation, sanitary accommodation in factories, layout and equipment in food-preparing premises, canteens and restaurant kitchens.

In accordance with a Resolution of the Council and by arrangement with the Borough Engineer, the inspection and testing of all new drains and sanitary fittings provided for new property is carried out by the Sanitary Staff. Statements certifying the drains to be satisfactory and in accordance with the Bye-Laws are furnished to the Borough Engineer before he issues Habitation Certificates.

Supervision of the reconstructed drains and of sanitary fittings at existing property is also carried out by the Sanitary Staff.

Consequently 1,621 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectorate for the purpose of Drainage Inspections and tests of new property and existing property.

During the year the department also carried out works of maintenance on "public sewers" comprising the combined drains serving 56 premises in 23 blocks of property. The expenses incurred on this work amounted to £341. 9s. 9d., and as the costs in such cases are recoverable in accordance with Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, accounts were sent out to the respective owners apportioned between the several properties deriving benefit from the "public sewer".

(3) RODENT CONTROL

(a) Surface Infestations

The responsibilities of the department continued to be faithfully executed during the year in respect of investigation, survey and treatment of infestations of rats or mice in domestic, industrial and commercial premises. The problem of rodent infestation is under control in the Borough as the following facts will illustrate. There are no reservoir or major infestations in this area, and whereas, six years ago, a single day's kill amounted to 1,234 rats, the same premises are to-day practically free from infestation. Again it can be recorded that, as recently as 1945, in the course of one hour 37 "ship" rats were caught by hand in a canteen which is to-day entirely free from infestation and at which during the past year only three rats were killed.

The continuance of “minor” infestations is due to close stacking of goods and the concealment of rodents in bulk foods during transport to this Borough. The former of these two factors is becoming less marked as more manpower is being made available for orderly stacking of goods. A very large measure of control has been established in many large industrial premises which were heavily infested five years ago with both common rat and ship rat, but in which no signs of re-invasion have been detected during the past six months. Approximately £1,650 is recovered annually in respect of treatments at industrial premises, but a free treatment is available for private dwellings and the latter is subsidised by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Continuous progress was made during the year under review, and the purposes of the department in limiting destruction and contamination of foodstuffs, minimising damage to property and in preventing spread of infection were satisfactorily accomplished. The following particulars indicate the scope of this preventive action :—

Number of visits to industrial premises	..	..	..	1,823
Number of dead rats found	..	..	..	935
Estimated number of additional rats killed	..	..	..	1,300
Total killed	..	..	..	2,235
Number of private dwellings visited :				
Rat infestation	..	..	..	78
Mice infestation	..	..	..	138

(b) Sewer Treatments

Two maintenance treatments were carried out in the sewers during the year, in March and September, to supplement measures carried out on the surface. It is known that the rodent population in sewers increases between treatments and that operations at six-monthly intervals are effective in keeping the problem under control. In addition to the routine measures a test-baiting of the sewer-manholes (12% of the total) was undertaken during late August to determine the amount and area of infestation for guidance in the subsequent treatment.

(4) HOUSING

(a) Inspections and Repairs

Details and figures relating to inspections of dwelling-houses and subsequent action during the year are included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. Although it will be seen that 1,040 houses have been rendered fit, it should be appreciated that only essential repairs have been called for, and in cases where clearance is anticipated in the future only urgent work to make dwellings weatherproof has been required.

Much work has been executed under the various provisions of the Public Health code where dwelling-houses are found upon inspection to be in such a state as to be prejudicial to health. In the majority of cases the work is done satisfactorily after informal notice, but in 99 cases statutory abatement notices were required to cause property-owners to satisfy the requirements of the Department.

(b) Houses-let-in-Lodgings

The number of houses-let-in-lodgings recorded in the register is 130 and these are mainly the larger type houses with attics and cellars which were erected in the late nineteenth century. The rooms are of ample dimensions and well within the bye-law standard in respect of natural lighting and ventilation and are sub-let in units of one, two or three rooms, according to the size of the family intending to occupy them. Rooms are normally used for both living and sleeping purposes and only rarely are rooms utilised solely as bedrooms. This intensive occupation of premises results in a marked inadequacy of separate amenities as, for example, sanitary accommodation, facilities for baths, constant hot water, suitable food storage and fuel storage.

Overcrowding exists and is dealt with as well as circumstances permit, in the face of the acute shortage of housing accommodation. Many of these lodgers are applicants on the Council's list for housing accommodation, and as families are re-housed others appear to be waiting for the vacated rooms.

Bye-laws for the control of houses-let-in-lodgings, which came into operation on 1st January, 1935, have been modified by subsequent legislation but still form the basis for action taken by the Department. Greater use will be made of these powers as housing conditions generally improve with further progress in house-building.

(c) Disinfestation

The practice of treating private dwelling-houses free of charge for the elimination of vermin has continued during the year, and 321 rooms in 147 houses have been dealt with for this purpose. The normal methods in use are spraying with insecticides incorporating D.D.T. and pressure dusting of crevices and cracks whence insects emerge. The main characteristics of these methods are their persistency and the advantage of obviating disturbance of woodwork and fittings.

In the case of spraying, a crystallized film of D.D.T. is built up on the surfaces so sprayed which remains lethal for several

months. In addition, certain new formulations, notably Gam-mexane, have been used to good effect as they are more specific against particular pests.

When major infestations of long standing are discovered, the owners and occupiers are recommended to seek the services of specialist firms for fumigation of the premises by HCN.

The disinfestation service offered by the Department to food premises in order to combat the danger of contamination of food by insect pests continued during the year.

It was found necessary to treat two shops and two canteens, the cost being re-chargeable.

(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the investigation and prevention of the spread of infectious disease (including tuberculosis), 566 visits were made by the Sanitary Staff.

237 rooms were sprayed or fumigated.

57 separate lots of bedding were removed to the Sanitary Depot for the purpose of steam disinfection, and in other instances infected bedding was treated in the room.

14 lots of bedding were destroyed by agreement with the owners.

Owing to deterioration of the steam disinfector arrangements were made at the close of the year, for articles to be steam disinfected by a neighbouring authority in future.

(6) FACTORIES.

(a) Defects and Contraventions

The Department is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to sanitary accommodation in all factories, and, in addition, the requirements regarding cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors “in any factory in which mechanical power is not used”.

The prescribed particulars required to be submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service by the Medical Officer of Health are set out as follows :—

Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
Factories without mechanical power	43	12
Factories with mechanical power	277	167
Other premises	1	1
TOTAL	321	180

Defects found.

Particulars	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	3	12	12
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	2	2
Ineffective drainage of floors.....	—	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences :			
Insufficient	—	5	3
Defective	1	11	10
Other offences	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	32	29

(b) Means of Escape in case of Fire.

Bye-laws are in operation and administered by the Public Health Department regarding the provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories in which not more than 20 persons are employed, or, in particular cases, where not more than 10 persons are employed on any floor above ground level, provided always that explosives or highly inflammable materials are not stored or used in the factory. Beyond these exceptions, the matter is administered by the Borough Engineer.

(c) Outworkers' Premises.

There are three firms in the Borough employing outworkers and the prescribed lists have been received at six-monthly intervals in respect of these outworkers in accordance with legal requirements. Particulars of outworkers residing or carrying on

their employment outside the Borough have been transmitted to the appropriate local authorities.

Six lists of outworkers resident in this district, but engaged upon work by firms situate outside Stretford, have been received from neighbouring Public Health Departments.

In all, 86 inspections of outworkers' premises have been made by the Sanitary Staff. The work consists of making wearing apparel, and conditions were found to be satisfactory in all cases.

(d) Smoke Observations.

Three time recorded smoke observations were taken during the year. The time concession for the emission of black smoke is laid down in the bye-laws at not more than two minutes in any period of half-an-hour, and this limit was exceeded only on one occasion.

This contravention was dealt with informally and no prosecutions were taken in respect of smoke nuisances. 81 visits and inspections were made in connection with boiler plant.

In the case of one factory whose chimney has been a persistent offender due to overloading by inferior fuel coupled with the use of a destructor for steam-raising, a pronounced improvement has been effected by the installation of a new high pressure Lancashire boiler with mechanical stoking devices. Two further high pressure boilers are to be installed in the near future.

(7) FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Meat Inspection.

The slaughter of food animals at the Mode Wheel Abattoirs continued during the period under review, and all animals slaughtered have been inspected post-mortem for evidence of disease. This has involved the Department in a considerable amount of work outside normal office hours due to the slaughtering being carried out at irregular times, including weekends.

The type of animal brought for slaughter has generally been good, and the work is carried on in a satisfactory manner by two firms who rent the Slaughterhouses from Manchester Corporation.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Goats	Horses
Number killed	4	35	3	371	4,309
Number inspected	4	35	3	371	4,309
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS : Whole carcases condemned	2	15	—	6	69
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.....	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.....	50%	42·86%	—	1·62%	1·6%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcases condemned	1	4	—	—	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.....	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.....	25%	11·43%	—	—	0·18%

The above table is not a true indication of disease in cattle inasmuch as the slaughterhouse is attached to a Ministry of Food Livestock Grading Centre, and cattle are slaughtered in emergency only, carcases being either wholly condemned, or passed with all organs to a Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse for inspection and grading.

The weight of condemned material was 53 tons 5 cwts. and this is distinguished by the application of green dye in accordance with the requirements of the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughter) Order, 1940. This shows it to be unfit for human consumption and it is removed for processing for animal feeding or for manufacture into fertilisers.

The conditions which necessitated the condemnation of the whole carcases are as shown below :—

Fever	35	Gangrenous Pneumonia	10
Oedema	16	Tuberculosis ..	13
Emaciation.. ..	9	Septic Mastitis ..	4
Melanoma	6	Medicinal Odour ..	3

Gangrene	1	Severe Bruising ..	2
Gangrenous Mastitis	1	Septic Pericarditis..	1
Hyaline Degeneration	1	Septicaemia ..	2
Septic Enteritis ..	1		

The most frequent cause of condemnation of offals in horses is the parasitic infection with strongyles in the liver and lungs.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

NORTH WESTERN AREA MEAT & LIVESTOCK CONTROL SCHEME

During the year the Ministry of Food proposed to establish the slaughtering of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs at the Mode Wheel Cattle Market.

Two slaughterhouses have since been altered and equipped to deal with an estimated daily kill in the region of 120 to 150 cattle and up to 600 sheep and calves.

Two additional full-time meat inspectors have been appointed to deal with the post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered.

It is expected that the scheme will commence to operate early in 1952.

(b) Other Foods.

The routine examination of food in food-shops, warehouses and food-preparing premises again occupied the attention of the Department, in addition to judgment of articles of food upon request. During the year a total weight of 53 tons 2 cwts. 0 qrs. 12 lbs. was surrendered as unfit for human consumption, as shown in the accompanying list :—

Details of Foodstuffs Surrendered

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ration Meat (Retail shops)		2	0	16
Canned Meat	3	0	0	0
Canned Vegetables	1	1	0	18
Canned Fish		1	0	5
Canned Milk		3	2	11
Canned Fruit		13	2	0
Jam		2	2	0
Fruit Pulp	45	0	0	0
Bacon			1	3
Rabbits.. ..		4	2	0
Miscellaneous	2	13	1	15
Total	53	2	0	12

(c) Food Premises

(1) General.

All premises which are used for the preparation, sale, storage or distribution of food have been given increasing attention during the year, and the number of visits have increased considerably. Whereas in the previous year 1,020 visits were made to these premises, the figure for visits during the period under review is now reported as 1,718. As a result of these visits substantial progress has been made in the improvement of conditions at many food premises, and proprietors have expended money on modifications to premises, improved drainage and floors, constant hot water and washing facilities, repair and re-decoration of walls and ceilings, and installation of equipment.

The driving force behind these endeavours appears to be a real appreciation of the Standard Code of Practice which lays down detailed structural and hygienic standards for voluntary adoption by food traders. By the end of 1951, 35 Food Hygiene Certificates had been awarded to food traders who had attained the requisite standard in the hygienic preparation, handling and distribution of food.

During the year the Health Committee arranged for a series of lectures, demonstrations and films to take place at the Stretford Technical College in connection with the Clean Food Campaign.

Progressive food traders were invited to attend the course and to encourage their employees to do so, with a view to obtaining a Diploma in Hygiene and Food Handling on qualifying in the terminal examination. Diplomas are awarded by the St. John Ambulance Association and it is anticipated that such Diplomas will eventually become recognised nationally.

The first course commenced in September, 41 persons attended the lectures, of whom 23 entered for the terminal examination, 16 being successful in obtaining the Diploma. Further courses have been arranged to take place during 1952.

(2) Dairy Premises.

208 visits have been made to premises registered for the sale of milk and, in view of the introduction of new Regulations, inspections of dairies and milk shops have been undertaken for registration of premises and distributors of milk and for the purpose of recommending the granting of dealers' licences to use special designations.

One dairy in the Borough has been extended and fitted with completely new plant. The new plant comprises A.P.V. 200

gallons per hour H.T.S.T. pasteuriser, fully automatic control, new Cherry-Burrell bottling machine, new refrigerator room with plant, new steam raising plant. The lay-out of the dairy is now very much improved.

There is only one farm within the Borough producing milk and supervision of these premises is the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(3) Ice Cream Premises.

There are within the Borough 16 manufacturers of ice cream whose premises are regularly inspected and from which samples are taken both for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. In addition, inspections of retailers' premises are carried out and, since the supplies normally come from outside the district, samples are also obtained from these premises.

Applications for registration of premises for the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream were received and dealt with in accordance with the following table :—

APPLICATIONS.	Received.	Granted.
Manufacture and sale of loose ice cream	—	—
Sale of wrapped ice cream	13	13
Sale of loose ice cream	1	1

With the above additions to the register, the position at the end of the year was as follows :—

REGISTER OF ICE CREAM PREMISES.	
Manufacture and sale of loose ice cream	16
Sale of wrapped ice cream	95
Sale of loose ice cream	17
Total	128

In addition to improvements recorded in ice cream premises, it was found possible to achieve by informal action a marked improvement in the type of vehicle employed for retailing ice cream in the streets. The vehicles referred to are provided with an overall roof cover and enclosed sides fitted with sliding windows for serving. Provision is made for sanitising scoops and servers, and soap and clean towels are carried for hand washing.

RESULTS OF ICE CREAM TESTING.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Samples of loose ice cream
(manufactured in Stretford)
Samples of loose ice cream
(manufactured elsewhere)..
Samples of wrapped ice cream
(manufactured elsewhere)..

TOTAL

METH. BLUE REDUCTION TEST			
Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
12	—	—	—
1	1	—	—
2	—	—	—
15	1	—	—

CHEMICAL.

Samples of loose ice cream
(manufactured in Stretford)
Samples of loose ice cream
(manufactured elsewhere)..
Samples of wrapped ice cream
(manufactured elsewhere)..

TOTAL

More than 10%	FAT CONTENT		Less than 2½%
	5 - 10%	2½ - 5%	
2	9	2	—
4	1	—	—
3	2	—	—
9	12	2	—

Two samples of synthetic cream were obtained and both reports were satisfactory.

(4) Bakehouses

63 inspections of bakehouses were made during the year and the premises were found to be clean and conditions satisfactory. The standard code of practice is being adopted voluntarily in large and small establishments.

(5) Canteens and Restaurants.

Particular attention has been given to premises of this nature where large numbers of the public gather for communal feeding. In the case of newly-established businesses, the observations and recommendations of this department are sought by the Food Executive Officer prior to a catering licence being granted. In existing establishments many improvements were in progress or under consideration at the close of the year. These included improved sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, constant hot water, improved dish-washing facilities and methods, and re-decoration.

(6) Food Shops.

The inspection of food shops continued during the year and 834 visits were made to premises of all descriptions for the purpose of extending the clean food campaign and of ensuring that the food offered for sale was sound and wholesome. A number of progressive shopkeepers have attained the standard required and have been awarded the Food Hygiene Certificate. These awards relate to butchers, confectioners, fish-friers, grocers and snack-bars.

(7) Section 15, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air were brought into operation with effect from 5th February, 1951.

To ensure enforcement of the above Bye-laws, 1,720 visits were made to Shops, Food Vehicles, Restaurants & Dining Rooms and Public Markets and Stalls during the year.

(8) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SAMPLING.

Samples of various foods and drugs have been taken during the year by the Sampling Officer and have been submitted to the Public Analyst to determine compositional quality. Particulars are included in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(9) SHOPS AND OFFICES.

264 visits to shops (other than food shops) were made by the inspectorate to secure compliance with the requirements of the Shops Acts in relation to sanitary accommodation, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and other factors affecting the health and comfort of shop workers, closing hours, half-holidays, and conditions of employment of young persons. Due to the shortage of commodities for sale, and other influences, the late opening of shops beyond the permitted hours is almost unknown.

Inspection of office accommodation in respect of overcrowding and health and comfort of clerical workers also occupied the attention of the staff. A presumptive standard of 40 sq. ft. of floor area per worker has been adopted, and this appears to be reasonable in the light of conditions encountered. Heating, ventilation, lighting and sanitary accommodation were satisfactory in the 80 offices visited.

(10) MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

(a) Cinemas.

The cinemas in the Borough are periodically visited and inspected with regard to sanitary accommodation. Defects of a minor character are sometimes found, often due to misuse by the public, but these are quickly rectified.

(b) Explosives.

Under the provisions of the Explosives Act, 1875, 63 persons were registered for the sale of fireworks upon payment of the prescribed fee of 1s. 0d.

(c) Game Licences.

Four licences to deal in game were issued during the year.

(d) Marine Store Dealers.

The names and addresses of seven Marine Store Dealers appear in the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

(e) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year. Five visits have been made to furniture and bedding manufacturers where rag flock or other filling materials are utilised, but no action was found to be necessary.

No. of registered premises at end of year on which rag flock or other filling materials were used in manufacture of bedding, toys, etc.	1
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(11) HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

At the close of the year under review there were 28 Licensed Hackney Carriages operating in the Borough.

Owing to the various increases in the prices of petroleum spirit, tyres and other items during the year, the Town Council decided to apply for a further increase in Hackney Carriage Fares as follows :—

Fares.

If the distance does not exceed one mile—	s.	d.
For the whole distance	2	0
If the distance exceeds one mile—		
For each quarter-mile completed, and for any part of a quarter of a mile completed thereafter	0	6

For any time during which the carriage waits— s. d.

The sum of 5s. 0d. per hour, and a proportionate sum for any time less than one hour.

Provided that such proprietor or driver shall be entitled to demand or take for luggage conveyed outside the hackney carriage in addition to the fare hereinbefore prescribed—

(1) For each bicycle or perambulator.. .. 0 9

(2) For each package 0 3

This revised list of fares has been submitted to the Home Office and it is expected that final approval will be obtained during January, 1952.

The granting of Special Hackney Carriage Licences enabling a Hackney Carriage licensed by some other local authority to ply for hire on the stands provided at the Lancashire County Cricket Ground, the White City Stadium and the Manchester United Football Ground continued during the year.

A tabulated statement is appended (in Appendix A) showing the total number of licences granted during the year and the income received therefrom.

(12) MORTUARY.

The mortuary situate at City Road is the responsibility of the Corporation, but its use is mainly determined by the County Police.

During the year it was used on 61 occasions for the reception of bodies, deaths having resulted from the following causes :—

47 deaths from natural causes.

6 road accidents.

3 suicide cases.

3 cases of drowning.

2 deaths from coal gas poisoning.

Construction of the Ambulance Station was completed during the year and the building was in use by the Lancashire County Ambulance Service as from 31st October, 1951. It is estimated that construction of the Mortuary adjoining the Ambulance Station will be completed during January, 1952.

(13) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Action was found necessary to be taken in one instance during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

This was an aged person living in an insanitary house who was incapable of keeping the house in a proper state of cleanliness. Two Court Orders were obtained, the first for a period of three months from 22nd June, 1951, and the second for a period of two months from 21st September, 1951, the person was removed to Bridgewater House, Patricroft, which is a Residential Institution provided by the Lancashire County Council under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Consequent upon the execution of repairs by Court Order and the removal of rubbish and cleansing of the house in question, the person returned home on 21st November, 1951.

Section 50—Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, imposes the duty on this Council of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the Borough in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements have been made or are being made to dispose of the body.

During the year the burial of a child aged two months was carried out at a cost of £7. 17s. 0d. The Council applied to the Ministry of National Insurance for the maximum Death Grant of £3. 12s. 0d., which reduced the net cost to the Corporation to £4. 5s. 0d.

Where there is reason to believe that cremation would be contrary to the wishes of the deceased, provision is made for earth burial.

(14) PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE.

Three new applications for storage licences were submitted during the year, and were granted. In all, 169 licences to store petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures and 11 to store carbide of calcium were granted. Licence fees amounting to £123 were received. All new stores are constructed in accordance with Regulations adopted by the Corporation and all are inspected for approval prior to the issue of a licence. Visits are made from time to time to ascertain whether the premises or stores are up to the same standard as when originally licensed, and to note if the conditions of the licences are being observed. Cases of difficulty, or where there is a serious fire hazard, are referred to the Fire Prevention Officers for their observations and advice.

(15) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection.

At the close of the year house refuse was being collected from 17,760 premises, and trade refuse was being removed from 130 shops, warehouses, offices, etc. The receptacles consisted of 18,696 dustbins. In addition, pail contents are collected twice weekly from premises on the docks and wharves of the Ship Canal where there is no sewer available.

The frequency of collection achieved in the past two years was maintained during the course of 1951.

The Municipal Dustbin Provision Scheme, whereby dustbin renewals are undertaken by the Department and the new dustbins remain the property of the Corporation, continued to function during the year. The difficulties which arose because of the restrictions in the manufacture of galvanised dustbins resulted in the purchase of dustbins coated with a rustproof paint, which, although not of the required standard, was the only alternative.

Since the commencement of the scheme in May, 1950, 3,045 new dustbins have been supplied to premises within the Borough.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

The practice of constructional tipping continued during the year and good progress was made with the erection of the weighbridge office and canteen. This should be brought into use during the coming year. To enable portions of the second layer to be constructed, a new pylon was erected to lift the overhead conductors, by arrangement with the British Electricity Authority.

(c) Comparative Costs of Collection and Disposal.

The work entailed during the year and the expenditure incurred is set out below and is compared with the figures obtained in 1941 :—

	1951	1941
Estimated population	61,810	47,740
Premises	17,760	*14,370
Total collection	20,427 tons	10,175 tons
Yield per house during the year..	1 ton 3 cwt.	14·16 cwt.
Refuse produced per person ..	6·61 cwt.	4·26 cwt.
Yield of refuse (365 days) ..	55·94 tons	27·33 tons
Daily yield per 1,000 pop. ..	18·1 cwt.	11·45 cwt.
Output of refuse per 1,000 pop...	330·481 tons	213·13 tons

* Owing to enemy action during the later part of 1940 the number of habitable premises could not be accurately ascertained.

The increase in the cost of the service is shown in the following summary :—

	1951	1941
Gross Expenditure on Collection and Disposal	£ 18,792	£ 10,993
Gross Income—		
Trade refuse	162	
Weighbridge fees	36	
Tip rent	338	
	536	3,331*
Net cost—collection and disposal	18,256	7,662

1941 : * This figure included salvage sales.

*Net cost per ton	17s. 10·49d.	15s. 0·9d.
*Net cost per 1,000 population ..	£295	£118
*Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises	£1,027	£533
*Net cost equivalent to rate in £..	8·19d.	4·06d.
Product of 1d. rate	£2,228	£1,886

* These figures exclude loan charges.

(d) Transport.

The vehicles employed in the cleansing department at the close of the year comprised :—

- Five Dennis Side Loaders of 10 cub. yds. capacity.
(Registered—one in August 1949, one in January 1950, and three in May 1950).
- Two Dennis “Paxit” Rear Loaders of 18 cub. yds. capacity.
(Registered September, 1950).
- One S. & D. Side Loader of 10 cub. yds. capacity.
(Registered August, 1946).
- One S. & D. Rear Loader (Moving Floor) of 18 cub. yds. capacity.
(Registered October, 1949).
- One Austin Rear Loader (Moving Floor) of 18 cub. yds. capacity.
(Registered March, 1950).
- One Austin 5-ton S.W.B. Tipper.
(Registered November, 1949).

The Austin Tipper is employed in carting ashes for tip covering and consolidation of newly-covered runs to the tip face, also delivery of new dustbins.

The S. & D. Side Loader (10 cub. yds. capacity) is used for the collection of kitchen waste.

(e) Salvage.

Owing to the very grave shortage of paper, and the increase in prices for paper salvage, the collection of this vital raw material continued during the year.

Kitchen waste collection showed a decrease of 41·55 per cent as compared with the previous year. The communal bins in the streets account for only one-third of this amount, and the quality of the contents is usually poor. The use of communal bins has certain disadvantages which give rise to complaints in warm weather. Periodical steam sterilisation of the bins has effected some improvement. The remaining two-thirds of the annual yield is obtained from restaurants, canteens, schools, etc. ; it is of better quality and collection costs are much less.

The following table gives details of the various items of salvage sold in 1951 :—

Details of Salvage Sold.

				WEIGHT			INCOME		
				Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	..	..	..	311	15	0	4,445	8	5
Kitchen Waste	..	..	..	263	17	28	777	0	2
Iron	..	..	..	1	9	28	4	2	11
Textiles	..	..	..	2	5	56	49	17	0
Bottles and Jars	..	..	..	0	1	28	0	9	4
String	..	..	..	0	7	28	4	7	0
Sacking	..	..	..	0	4	0	3	0	0
Totals	..			579	19	56	£5,284	4	10

The total weight of salvage sold since 1939 was 10,761 tons, with a resulting income of £40,040, and the table below shows the weights of the principal items :—

				Tons
Paper	..	..	..	3,707
Kitchen Waste	..	..	..	5,382
Textile	..	..	..	176
Bones	..	..	..	131
Ferrous Metal	..	..	..	258
Non-Ferrous Metal	..	..	..	20
Bottles and Jars	..	..	..	340 (69,957 doz.)
Glass	..	..	..	141
Tins	..	..	..	248
Rubber	..	..	..	37

APPENDIX A.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND OTHER LICENCES

The following licences have been issued :

	YEAR 1951		
	No. issued	Rate	Amount received
		s. d.	£ s. d.
Hackney Coach	27	—	—
Hackney Coach Driver	35	1 0	1 15 0
Special Hackney Coach	75	—	—
Special Hackney Coach Driver ..	75	1 0	3 15 0
OTHER LICENCES ISSUED :			
Petroleum.....	169	Scale	123 0 0
Carbide of Calcium.....	11	„	
Game.....	4	2 6	0 10 0

